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minds one forcibly of Wundt's principle that the datum of experience is both physical and psychical.

In spite of its many interesting features the work as a whole is disappointing. One feels constantly that any views which supplement current theory belong rather to a metaphysics than to a psychology of morals. We are at once impressed with the fact that neo-Hegelianism has more to give psychology in helping to frame a point of view than many had supposed, but that to adopt its methods of thought would be disastrous to the science.

The exposition is involved and at times illogical. Conclusions are hinted at rather than stated, and the arguments abound in ellipses which are hard to fill. Aside from these imperfections of form the difficulties of the reader are increased by the curious way in which the author presupposes a knowledge of metaphysics, when he is expounding the most familiar psychological theories with great minuteness. It will never be a popular book, and contains little that is new for the specialist.

W. B. PILLSBURY.

#### BOOK NOTES.<sup>1</sup>

(G. S. H.)

- (5) *Buddhism in Translation*. By HENRY CLARKE WARREN. Cambridge, Mass., 1895, pp. 520.

This is the third in the Harvard Oriental Series edited by Prof. C. R. Lanman, and consists of translations of carefully chosen Pali texts illustrating the chief tenets of Buddha, including sentient existence, Karma, Nirvana, and the religious orders.

- (6) *Theory of Thought and Knowledge*. By BORDEN P. BOWNE, Professor of Philosophy in Boston University. N. Y., Harper & Bros., 1897, pp. 389.

"The root thought of the work is that thought is an organic activity which unfolds from within, and can never be put together mechanically from without. Persons on the sense plane perpetually seek to build up thought from without by the mechanical juxtaposition and association of sense impressions. This is the perennial source of that unthinking thinking which tends to deprive thought of all authority and finally to dissolve it into a shadow of physical mechanism." This is a serious, able, logical work, showing great growth in range and vigor of thought since the author's last publication, and with none of the old contempt for those whose preponderating interest inclines them to approach philosophical problems from other standpoints. It is the best introduction we know to the problem, "What should we think about reality?"

- (7) *The Will to Believe, and Other Essays in Popular Philosophy*. By WILLIAM JAMES. Longmans, Green & Co., N. Y., 1897, pp. 332.

It is good to have the chief papers and lectures since 1880 of the most brilliant and literary of American psychologists brought together in a tasteful volume. The humor of "On Some Hegelism," the pathos of "Is Life Worth Living?" the symbolic relation of

<sup>1</sup> Notice under this heading does not preclude a fuller review later.

"Reflex Action and Theism," the intensely Carlylean style of "The Dilemma of Determinism," and of frequent hortatory passages in other papers, the suggestion of "The Sentiment of Rationality," and the ethical fervor of "The Moral Philosophy and the Moral Life," the old and the new alike are as stimulating and appetizing reading as can anywhere be found. Dr. James is essentially an essayist and his peculiar excellence is hardly less apparent in these papers than in the chapters of his psychology.

- (8) *The Sacred Tree, or The Tree in Religion and Myth.* By MRS. J. H. PHILPOT. London, Macmillan & Co., 1897, pp. 179.

This is a diligent, well arranged and most fascinating treatment of its topic, covering a vast range of facts from folklore and primitive religion, and at every point suggests the standard and almost monumental work of Mannhardt on "Baumkultus und Feldkunde." Topical treatises on special theories of folklore like this suggest grave questions in mythology sure to arise later. Meanwhile we may enjoy them to the full.

- (9) *Die Religion Jesu, und der Glaube am Christus.* Von Lic. Th. M. SCHUIZE. Halle, 1897, pp. 77.

This little monograph urges that Jesus was the only theodicy, that his birth, life and resurrection are unique, and belief in these is indispensable to being religious at all, and in general represents a small group of young Germans who seek to stem the tide of higher criticism, Ritschlism, etc., and lead a modified tractarian reaction in Germany, but who show almost entire lack of psychological insight and depth.

- (10) *Die Naturwissenschaft in ihrem Schuldverhältnis zum Christentum.* Von Lic. Th. M. LARSEN. Berlin, 1897, pp. 90.

Paradoxical though it seems, natural science owes its origin to Christianity. The chief events and doctrines in the history of Christianity are very briefly passed in review with a purpose almost the opposite at every point of that seen in Pres. A. D. White's recent work. The harmonies between religion and science and the many essential points in which religion has positively contributed to the scientific spirit and work are dwelt on.

- (11) *Recent Advances in Theistic Philosophy of Religion.* By JAMES LINDSAY. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, 1896, pp. 547.

This is far more than an amplification of the author's earlier little work, *The Progressiveness of Modern Christian Thought*. The basal truth of all religion is theism, and this is distinctly advancing. The theology of nature, God, and man, are the three chief divisions of the book. The style in which the argument is presented is clear, forcible, and often poetic; the standpoint is distinctly progressive, but never radical.

- (12) *Religions of Primitive Peoples.* By D. G. BRINTON. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1897, pp. 264.

This book is in the second series, 1896-7, of *American Lectures on the History of Religion*, and treats methods of study, origin and content, expression in word, in object, in rite, and lines of development. As a whole it is a fresh and comprehensive summary of the general points of view from which Dr. Brinton's valuable and voluminous work in the past has been done.

- (13) *Life and Immortality, or Soul in Plants and Animals.* By THOMAS G. GENTRY, Sc. D. Philadelphia, 1897, pp. 489.

This is a badly printed book with 75 cuts and more than half as many chapters, each devoted to one species of insect, fish, beast, or bird, by a devoted lover of animal life of the old field naturalist type, who claims for the lower animals a higher status than is generally attributed to them, and believes they have a future life where they will receive a just compensation for the sufferings which so many of them have to undergo in this world. This is largely due to man's cruelty, which grows out of his too exalted opinion of himself. The doctrine of immortality for animals, the author hopes, will lead to a more humane treatment.

- (14) *Quel est le point de vue le plus complet du Monde; Quels sont les principes de la Raison Universelle?* Par H. LAGRÉSILLE. Paris, 1897, pp. 135.

In these two essays the author argues that reason can not do its work in any final form till it can start from the monad-atom, on absolute unity as the most elementary factor of construction. This atom must have some primordial power of orientation and auto-rotation. Man must reason, therefore universal reason exists and hence God is. It is as necessary that causes should be intelligent as that there should be causes.

- (15) *The Psychology of the Emotion.* By TH. RIBOT. Imported by Scribner's Sons, New York, 1897, pp. 455.

This is a translation of a work already briefly noticed in our pages, which every psychologist must and many others will read, and all educated and intelligent people would find interesting and practical.

- (16) *Darwin and After Darwin.* By the late GEO. J. ROMANES. III, Post Darwinian Questions. Isolation and Physiological Selection. Chicago, Open Court Pub. Co., 1897, pp. 181.

This volume contains the six concluding chapters of "Darwin and After Darwin," viz.: I and II, "Isolation;" III, "Physiological Selection;" IV, "Evidences of Physiological Selection;" V, "Further Evidences;" VI, "A Brief History of Isolation as a Factor in Organic Evolution." The portrait of John T. Gulick appears as a frontispiece, and his valuable contributions to the subject of isolation are sampled and digested in the appendix.

- (17) *Crime and Criminals.* By I. S. CHRISTISON, M. D. Chicago, W. T. Keener Co., 1897, pp. 117.

These chapters are brought together from a series of articles entitled "Jail Types," in the *Chicago Tribune*, last winter. The photographs, brain cuts, ears, etc., constitute a series of copious and interesting illustrations and the cases are in general so typical that while this booklet is very far indeed from being a treatise in criminology, it presents many of the most important points in a way suited to stimulate to further reading and thinking.

- (18) *Allgemeine Physiologie.* Von MAX VERWORN. Jena, 1897, pp. 606.

The first edition of this valuable treatise, now enlarged twenty-two pages and with twelve new cuts, has already been noticed in this JOURNAL as marking a most interesting, suggestive, and promising new departures in the direction of comparative physiology.

- (19) *Précis de Logique Évolutionniste*. Par P. REGNAUD. Paris, 1897, pp. 215.

The first part discusses the conditions of reason, signs, terminology and the proposition. The second part describes the categories, genus, species, quality, relation, and cause. Part four treats axioms, definition, reason, proof, law, analysis and syntax; the fourth amphibologies and verbal errors, as synonymy, homonyms, abridged formulas, etc., and the last part discusses fallacies.

- (20) *Geschichtedes Neueren Deutschen Psychologie*. Von MAX DESOIR. Berlin, 1897, pp. 356.

This is the second, enlarged and fully revised edition of the first half volume of the history of recent German psychology, beginning with Leibnitz and coming down to the year 1800. The first edition has already been noticed in this JOURNAL.

- (21) *La Sociologie*. Par AUGUSTE COMTE. Résumé par Emile Rigolage. Paris, 1897, pp. 772.

This digest of Comte's "Sociology" was greatly needed, and is well indexed and will prove of great convenience.

- (22) *Les Origines du Socialisme d'État en Allemagne*. Par CH. ANDLER. Paris, 1897, pp. 495.

The authors treated are Hegel, Savigny, Gano, Lasalle, Rodbertus and Thünen, and right, wealth and reparation make the three parts of the book, each with many subdivisions, and a copious bibliography at the end.

- (23) *Neue Beiträge zur Psychologie des hysterischen Geisteszustandes*. Von DR. P. RONSCHBURG und DR. L. HAJÖS. Leipsic, 1897, pp. 131.

These studies were based on experiments on anæsthetic and amnesic patients, and led to the conclusion that amnesias are outer symptoms of the same psychic abnormality of which hysteria is a larger and more internal expression. The field of consciousness is indefinitely narrowed and association is restricted so that dual and morbid personalities arise.

- (24) *Bird Life*. By FRANK M. CHAPMAN. New York, Appleton & Co., 1897, pp. 269.

This is a guide to the study of our common birds, with seventy-five full-page plates and many text drawings by E. S. Thompson. The topics are: Place in nature and relation to man, Colors, Migrations, Voice and nesting season, Water and land birds.

- (25) *The Chances of Death, and Other Studies in Evolution*. By KARL PEARSON. 2 vols. E. Arnold, London, 1897, pp. 388 and 460.

The chief of these essays are: Scientific Aspects of Monte Carlo, Roulette, Reproductive Selection, Socialism and Natural Selection, Politics and Sermons, Women and Labor, Variations in Man and Woman, Woman as Witch, the German Passion Play, Kindred Group Marriage. The volumes are well illustrated, indexed and printed.